

K. THOTHATHRI*: Studies in Leguminosae (20). Three new species of *Dalbergia* Linn. f. from Burma¹⁾

K. トタトリ*: マメ科の研究 (20). ヒルギカズラ属の 3 新種

Three new species of *Dalbergia* Linn. f. from Burma (*D. pseudo-ovata*, *D. prainii* and *D. peguensis*) are described in this paper with illustrations.

1. *Dalbergia pseudo-ovata* Thoth. spec. nov. (Fig. 1)

D. ovatae Grah. ex Benth. affinis sed foliolis puberulis et leguminibus lanceolatis multo longioribus et angustioribus in duobus extremis differt. Ea locata in sectione 'Sissoa' sub serie 'Ovatae'. *Dalbergia pseudo-ovata* Thoth. is related to *D. ovata* Grah. ex Benth. but differs in the puberulous leaflets, and lanceolate pods which are much longer and narrower at both ends. It is placed in the section 'Sissoa' under the series 'Ovatae'.

A small tree. Leaves imparipinnate, alternate, 18-24 cm. long; leaflets 5-7, oblong to obovato-oblong, 7.5-9.3×3.0-3.7 cm., alternate to subopposite, entire, shortly acuminate at apex, narrowed at base, subcoriaceous, glabrous above, puberulous below, lateral veins 6 pairs; rachis sparsely adpressed brown hairy; petiolule 4-5 mm. long, puberulous. Flowers not known. Inflorescence 15 cm. long, terminal. Pod lanceolate, flat, 6.5-12.2×1.0-1.2 cm., tapering below into a long stalk, much narrowed at apex, glabrous, faintly veined opposite the seeds, 1-3-seeded; seed oblong, brownish black, 9×5.5 mm., smooth and compressed.

Type: Kangyi reserve, 24 m., Tharawaddy district, Burma. Feb. 1912. -Lace 5707 (Holotype, CAL). Fruit: May. Distribution: Burma.

Critical notes: Though the specimen lacks the flowers, the pod characters are so distinct that it doubtless represents a new taxon with affinities to *D. ovata* Grah. ex Benth.

2. *Dalbergia prainii* Thoth. spec. nov. (Fig. 2)

D. cultratae Grah. ex Benth. affinis sed foliolis puberulis distincte ovatis, leguminibus uniseminalibus, adversus semina reticulatis differt. Ea

* Botanical Survey, of India, Calcutta-13.

1) The above paper forms a part of the thesis, approved for the Ph.D. degree in Botany of the University of Bombay in 1973.

locata in sectione 'Sissoa' sub serie 'Congestae'. *Dalbergia prainii* Thoth. is related to *D. cultrata* Grah. ex Benth. but differs in the puberulous leaflets and distinctly ovate, 1-seeded pods which are reticulated opposite the seeds. It is placed in the section 'Sissoa' under the series 'Congestae'.

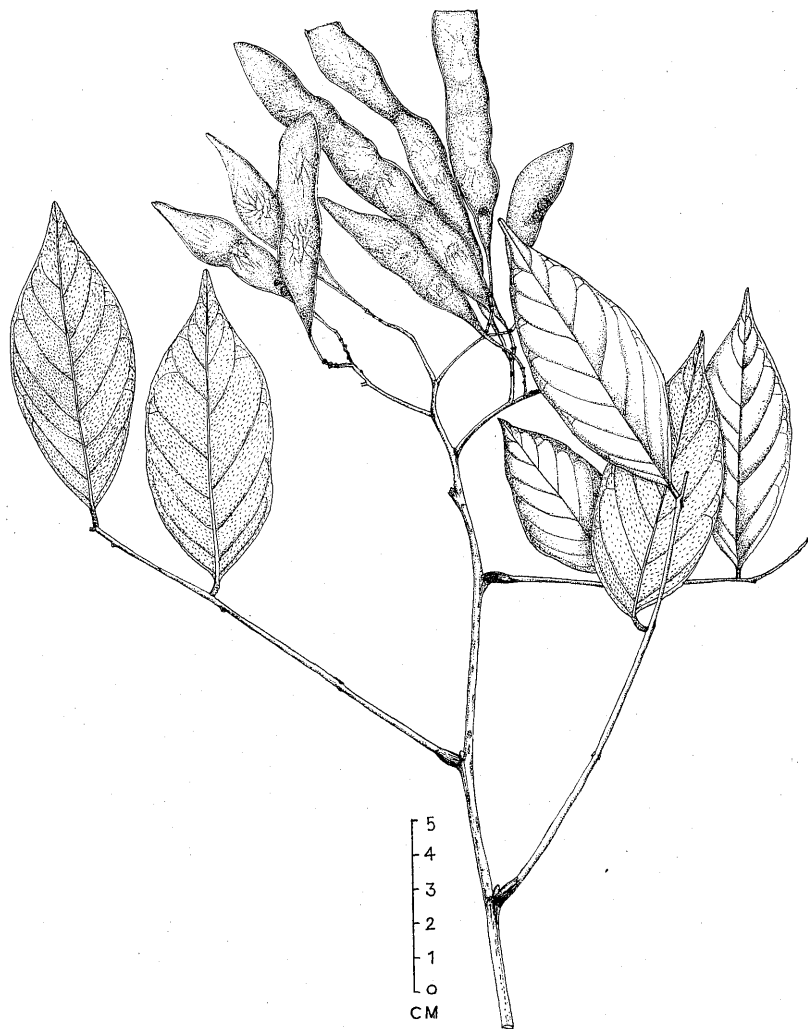


Fig. 1. *Dalbergia pseudo-ovata* Thoth. sp. nov. A branch with pods.

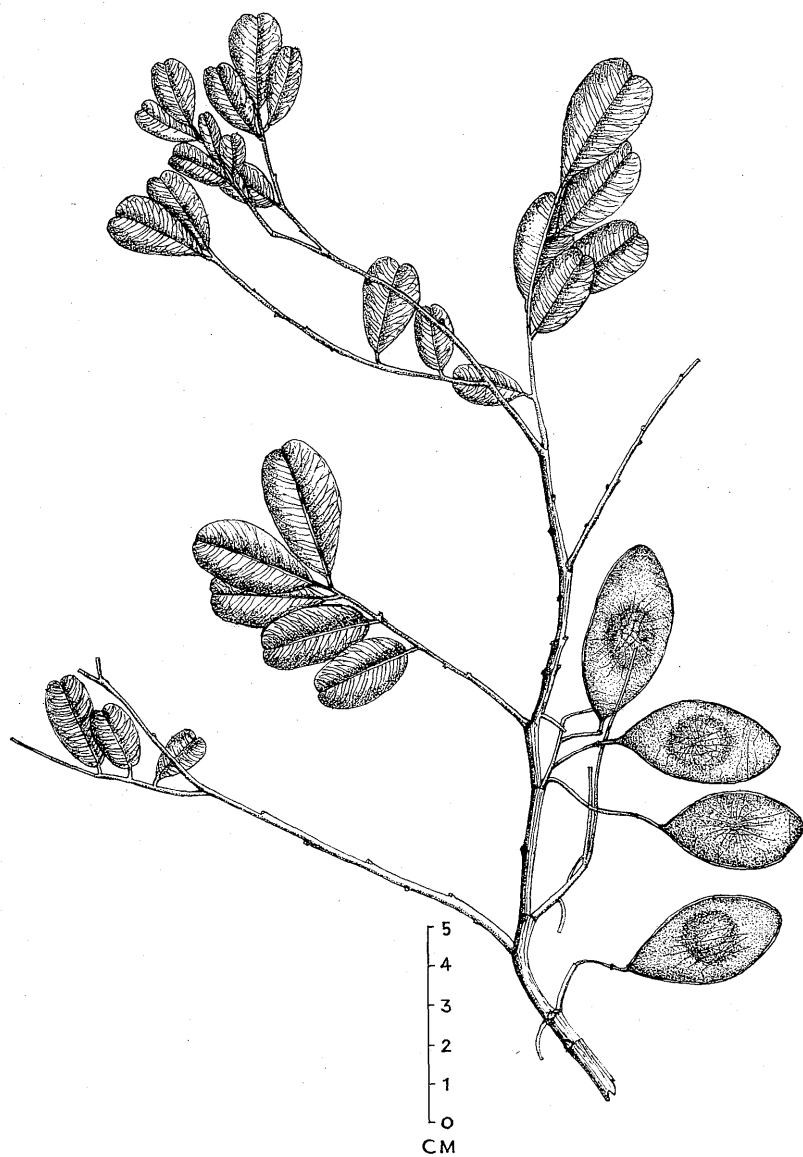


Fig. 2. *Dalbergia prainii* Thoth. sp. nov. A branch with pods.

A tree, 10 m. high; branchlets lenticellate, glabrous. Leaves imparipinnate, alternate, 4.5–9.5 cm. long; leaflets 11, elliptic to obovate, 2–3.5×0.9–2 cm., alternate, entire, retuse to emarginate at apex, coriaceous, glabrous above, puberulous below, reticulately veined, rachis puberulous to pubescent; petiolule 1.5–2 mm. long, puberulous to pubescent. Flowers not known. Infructescence axillary, short, paniculate, 2.5–5 cm. long, rachis puberulous. Pod indehiscent, ovate, samaroid, 3.5–4.7×1.8–2.1 cm., shortly stalked, narrowed at both ends, glabrous, reticulately veined opposite the single seed; seed reniform, black.

Type: Kalay and Chin hills, Upper Burma. Jun. 1894.—J.C. Prazer 39 (Holotype, CAL). Fruit: June. Distribution: Burma.

Critical notes: It is to be pointed out here that the above collection of Prazer from Burma was identified as *D. congesta* by Prain. He at first considered this plant to be a variety of *D. cultrata* Grah. ex Benth. but later changed his opinion stating that the puberulous leaflets and the pod of Prazer's collection were quite different from the latter species. He had not only named (l.c. 1904) this as *D. congesta* but also described the pod characters of true *D. congesta*, based on this plant as the pod of the former was till then unknown. The author examined the pods of true *D. congesta* from a collection of Sedgewick from Nilgiris, the type locality. Critical studies revealed that the Burmese plant of Prazer could never be true *D. congesta* but did represent yet an undescribed species. It is a tree in habit while true *D. congesta* is a climber. Further *D. congesta* is an endemic species of Nilgiris, South India, growing at an altitude of 2000 m. The pod in both the cases differ markedly. The Burmese plant of Prazer is therefore described here as a new species. The plant has so far been known only from Upper Burma and most probably represents an endemic species.

3. ***Dalbergia peguensis*** Thoth. spec. nov. (Fig. 3)

D. paniculatae Roxb. affinis sed petiolulis longioribus et gracilioribus, carinis quam alis multo brevioribus et leguminibus anguste oblongis, adversus semina incrassatis et reticulatis differt. Ea locata in sectione 'Dalbergia' sub serie 'Lanceolarieae'. *Dalbergia peguensis* Thoth. is related to *D. paniculata* Roxb. but differs from the latter in the longer and slender petiolules, keels much shorter than wings and narrowly oblong pods which are thickened and reticulated against the seeds. It is placed in the section

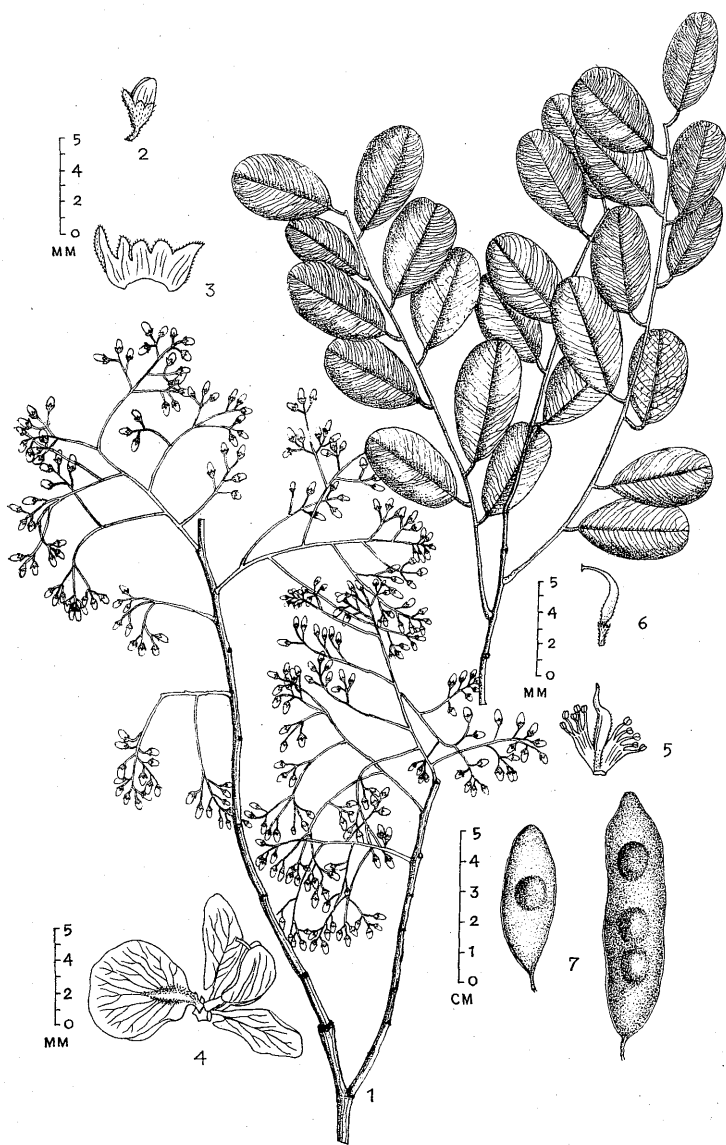


Fig. 3. *Dalbergia peguensis* Thoth. sp. nov. 1. A branch with inflorescence. 2. A flower bud. 3. Calyx cup spread open. 4. Corolla with vexillum, wings and keels spread out. 5. Staminal sheath (iso-diadelphous). 6. Ovary with style and stigma. 7. Pods.

'*Dalbergia*' under the series 'Lanceolarieae'.

An erect tree, 20-25 m. high; branchlets glabrous. Leaf imparipinnate, alternate, 14-20 cm. long; leaflets 9-13, alternate, elliptic-oblong to rarely ovate, entire, obtuse to retuse at apex, rounded at base, glabrous, pale-green above, glaucous below; rachis glabrous, petiolules 6-9 mm. long, slender, glabrous. Inflorescence a much branched panicle, axillary and terminal, 7-9×6-9 cm., main rachis glabrous but branchlets puberulous. Flower 7-10 mm. long, pedicellate; bract and 2 bracteoles minute, deciduous; pedicels puberulous to pubescent, 1.5-2.5 mm. long. Calyx campanulate, 3.5-4 mm. long, mostly pubescent outside, rarely puberulous, 5-toothed, teeth ovate-acute except the lowest which is lanceolate and longest. Corolla; vexillum ovato-orbicular to orbicular, 8-9 mm. long, deflexed, clawed, reticulately veined, obtuse at apex; wings falcately oblong, clawed, auricled, at base, 7 mm. long; keels boat-shaped, connate on the ventral suture, shorter than wings, 5 mm. long. Stamens 10, isodiadelphous, sheath 5-5.5 mm long, filaments free on their upper fourth, longer ones alternating with shorter ones. Ovary 4-6 mm. long, stipitate, glabrous except the pubescent stipe as well as puberulous sutures; style slender, stigma minute; ovules 3. Pod indehiscent, flat, oblong, 4-8×1.5-2 cm., stalked, obtuse to acute at apex, glabrous, 1-3-seeded, much reticulated opposite the seeds; seed reniform, compressed, 7×4 mm.

Type: Pegu-Yomah. Mar. 1871. Burma.—Kurz 2604 (Holotype, CAL); Pegu-Yomah. Jan. 1868. Burma.—Kurz 1781 (Paratype, CAL). Flower: January. Fruit: March. Distribution: Burma.

Critical notes: The collections of Kurz from Pegu which formed the basis for this new taxon have been variously interpreted by earlier workers. Kurz (l. c. 1877) identified his collections numbering 2604 & 1781 as *Dalbergia paniculata* Roxb. while Baker (l. c. 1876) considered them to be *D. purpurea* Roxb. Prain, who described *D. oliveri* from Burma, identified Kurz's collections to be same. All these identifications were unfortunately wrong as the above collections did really represent yet an undescribed species which is therefore described here.

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Director, Botanical Survey of India for facilities.

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カルカッタの Botanical Survey の標本館に所蔵されているビルマ産のヒルギカズラ属のうち 3 種類は明らかな新種と考えられるので報告する。

□佐藤達夫：花の画集 3. pp. 67. pls. 16 中日新聞東京本社並びに東京新聞出版局、東京 (1973) ¥ 1900. 佐藤さんのこの花の画集も 3 になった。画は勿論、文章も解説も一切を挙げて佐藤さんであるのはこの本の大きな特色である。図の印刷は素晴らしく好い。それにも増して意義があるのは、なんといっても原画のよさである。その原画は、単に現物に忠実であるというだけではない。いわばその花の持つ精神といったものを巧みに写しとっているのである。それが画面に溢れているので、何度みてもあきることがなくやさしくそれでいてひしひしとせまってくる。このような画の描ける人はちょっといない。その人が昨年 9 月に卒然と逝ってしまった。もっと齢をかすことが何故出来なかったのか。本をひらいて感嘆し、重ねて痛恨に打ちひしがれるのは私ばかりではないであろう。この号もまた自由に題材が選ばれている。16 種、外国産もあれば日本産もある。その克明な描写の跡には充分に植物学的な注意が払われている。たとえばミナヅキには輪生葉が三輪生であるのに注意し、わざわざその第二段で一葉が落ちたことをことうわてあるし、フジアザミではその総苞片に明瞭にとげを縁に描いてその特徴を明示している。たゞ一つ気に入らぬことがある。それはサカワサイシンのがく筒とがく内の隆起とが一致しないことで、これは千慮の一失という処か。

□佐藤達夫：花の幻想 pp. 62. pls. 28 矢来書院、東京 ¥2,500. 佐藤さんの花の画集が 3 で終って名残惜しく思っていたらこんどは写真集がでた。戦前カメラ界に名をはせておられたことを私は知らなかったのでびっくりした。御自分から抒情派ないしは耽美派といわれるだけあって、ヤマシャクヤクとオキナグサ以外は或程度の大写しである。当り前のことだが、背景がうまくとられていて、大写しの被写体が一段と浮き上がっている。それに画集と同じように、植物学的特徴がよく捕えられているし、題材の扱いにその植物に対する愛情が溢れていて気持がよい。ホテイランのように甚だ珍しい種類もあるが、大部分はビョウヤナギ、フシグロセンノウといったあり来りの種が主である。そのあり来りの花を写して、そこに細かい特徴をじつによく出している。たとえばビョウヤナギのおしべが開出しながら、先近くになって直立すること、フシグロセンノウの花弁の小鱗が意外に肉太であること、キカラスウリの花冠一面に短毛が生えていること、サワギキョウの花弁には咲き立ての時だけ白毛が目立つことなど、私はこの写真集をみて初めて知った位である。前の画集と同じように引きつゞき二集三集が出るのを心待ちにしていたのであったが、それも空しくなった。謹んで佐藤さんの御冥福を祈る。

(前川文夫)